NICARAGUA AND PANAMA.

LAKE SCENERY AND VOLCANOES-THE NICARA GUA PROJECT AS A WHOLE-LIEUTENANT WYSE'S MISSION-COLOMBIA'S SHREWD

BARGAIN-AN AMERICAN POLICY INDISPENSABLE. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE THISUNE? thence to San Ubaldo, the terminus of the Eng-

Granada, March 27.-The passage across Lake Nicaragua occupies twenty-four hours, and offers many scenie attractions. The steamer Victoria follows the eastern shore to San Miguilito, and lish railway now under construction to Rama on the Bluefields River; and then it crosses the lake to San Jorge on the western shore and continues on its course to Granada. The most impressive mountain seen in the circuit of this inland sea is Ometepe, a volcanic peak a little over 5,000 feet in height. It stands on the largest island in the lake, and like Madera, a companion peak, seems to rise out of the waters until its cone cleaves the sky. From San Carlos its shapely outline is clearly seen, but the noble proportion of the volcano are not revealed until the lake is crossed from San Ubaldo. Hour by hour it is ached until the steamer skirts the edge of the island and runs into San Jorge. Further north toward Granada is another massive vol cano, Mombacho, towering to a height of 4,700 These mountain peaks being seen from the level of the lake have the effect of being twice as high as they are. Their cones are sharply out; their summits are streaked with lava streams -infallible signs of old-time energy and destruclive force-and their flanks are covered with dense forest. If the Nicaragua Canal is ever completed travellers will have magnificent mountain prospects in passing from ocean to ocean. The San Juan will offer entrancing glimpses of the primeval forest of the tropics. Lake Nicaragua will bring them under the shadow of at least one volcano that is almost pulsating with life and sometimes crowned with a pillar of

Lake Nicaragua is over 100 miles long and varies in breadth from 30 to 60 miles. The surface is 110 feet above the level of the sea, and this is the main level of the caral until the locks are reached on either side. There is deep water in the lake except on the east side near San Carlos-an old Spanish fort with a huddle of Indian hovels. In order to open a channel of a uniform depth of 30 feet to correspond with the canal, dredging operations on a large scale will have to be conducted. It is estimated that the bottom of soft mud will have to be excavated at least 10 feet for a distance of 14 miles. When the channel is opened it may be necessary to protect it by crib piers. Behind Ometepe Island the canal will be cut to the Pacific, with an artificial basin in the centre. This work has barely been begun, the trees having been cut down and a clearing partly made along the line.

Of the Nicaragua Canal project as a whole, it may be stated that nature has done a large part of the work of connecting the two oceans, and greatly facilitated what remains to be completed by man. The total length of the proposed waterway is 169 2-3 miles. Of this only 28.89 miles represent canal in excavation. There will be free navigation for 140.78 miles, as shown below:

28.89 140.78

Ot the 28.89 miles of canal excavation, the larger part is easy work. For the first 12 1-3 miles from Greytown there are no rock-foundations, and a depth of 30 feet can be secured by the aid of dredging machinery alone. The geological con-ditions are most favorable except at the divide where there is a rock out of three miles from the Deseado to the San Francisco basins. Even at the divide the nature of the reck will favor large reductions in the quantity of excavation essential for rendering the slopes safe and permanent. ck formations occur moreover where stable foundations are required for the locks. On the western side there are no great engineering difficulties to be overcome, the geological conditions being singularly favorable for the creation of an artisimilar to those in the "Soo" canal. The great face value of nearly \$500,000,000 in bonds, sunk a tissue of less, based on the fact that some jewelry was fully the control of Laboratory and the plaintiffs were not prepared to reservoirs of Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua supply a high-level water supply that is adequate for all the requirements of canal lookage and protection of the waterway in the rainy season. The entire work, while of tremendous magnitude, is in line with nature and involves no engineering difficulties which are either insuperable or even unusual. The locks are already duplicated in the Lake Superior Canal and have been shown to be equal to the demands of an enormous carrying trade. The Ochoa dam, while a large piece of work, is parralleled by other engineering achievements which have been successfully accomplished The climatic conditions are extremely favorable for the construction of the work and markedly superior, in my judgment, to those at the Isthmus. The Nicaragua project, while details of the existing management are open to criticism, is one which impresses favorably any disinterested observer who goes over the ground, as I have done, and studies it in detail.

The French canal enterprise is in a comatose state having the semblance of death. Its friends assert that it is sleeping; its enemies say that it is dead. There have been diplomatic incantations and jugglery during the last year; but there are no signs of returning animation. Life can only come from a contact with life. Money was the life of the enterprise when the Isthmus was converted into a pandemonium of speculative activity and reckless expendsture. Before there can be stir and movement among the dry bones of M. de Lesseps's grand project the vivifying impulses of fresh masses of capital must be felt. Not one encouraging word has been received from Paris since Lieutenant Wyse's departure from Bogota and the Isthmus, to indicate that the money required for the completion of the canal can be secured. Apparently French faith in the enterprise has been exhausted.

A year ago when I was in Panama it seemed probable that the Colombian Government would allow the original contract to expire by its own limitations, and would thereby become the residu ary legatee of the entire work. This was undoubtedly the secret policy of President Nunez. While the Executive Power was authorized to grant an extension of time for the completion of the canal, it could not be compelled to do so The company had been organized March 3, 1880, and under the conditions of the contract it was to construct and open the canal during the period ending March 3, 1892. By availing itself of its rights under the contract the Colombian Government could have established its absolute owner ship of the unfinished enterprise. By declining to extend the construction period it would have succeeded to all the rights of the bankrupt company. It would have secured possession of all the lands, buildings, materials, car-tracks, and everything except the movable property of the company; and it would also have established its ownership of the completed fraction of the work-variously estimated at one-third, one-fifth or one-tenth of the whole undertaking. President Nunez, it was curfently believed a year ago, favored this policy on the ground that the Government could make more money out of the enterprise by taking possession of the unfinished canal and disposing of its rights to a new company than by extending the term and allowing the assignees of the French company to proceed with the work. It was evident, however, that the company would appeal to the courts and not surrender control over the property until every legal expedient had been exhausted. In this struggle, moreover, it would enlist the sympathies of the population of the Isthmus and of to face the risks of revolutionary outbreaks.

arrived at Panama to negotiate an extension of construction. He was in the period allowed for a disputatious mood and committed many tactical blunders: and when he went to Bogota he was drawn into several unnecessary controversies and his mission seemed to be destined to failure. The intervention of the Bishop of Panama and the clerical party rescued him from defeat. A most influential deputation, headed by the Bishop, vis-Ited President Nunes and pleaded for the extension of the construction privileges. The coasdistrict, which had supplied cattle for the canal laborers, also lifted up its voice in support of the French company's appeal. Dr. Nunez, whose political instincts are very keen, ascertained that public opinion in Panama and the four adjacent States was setting strongly in favor of a renewal of the company's privileges. That astute politician had begun his remarkable career as a radical hostile to the pretensions of Clericalism, but he had swung around the circle and railied the ecclesiastical authorities to his support. The Bishop of Panama convinced him that it would be hazardous for him to reject the appeal of the Isthmus. He decided to reverse his policy and to revise the contract with the French company. The deputies of the National Congress, who had previously been instructed to vote against the extension of construction privileges, were informed of the President's change of base, and after a little diplomatic by-play the new canal agreement was negotiated. euteaant Wyse returned in triumph to Panama and was the hero of the town.

The agreement, while it conceded an extension of time for the completion of the canal, was a very shrewd bargain on the part of Colombia. The main point which Dr. Nunez was determined to secure was the avoidance of legal controversy whenever the time should come for the establishment of the Government's ownership of the work. An extension of ten years is granted, subject to the condition that a new company shall be organized not later than February 28, 1893, with sufficient capital to resume work "in a serious and regular manner." If work be not begun within the term agreed upon, the contract will be void and the Republic will enter into full possession and owner-ship of the work, plant and property without the necessity of judicial proceedings and without the payment of any indemnity for the canal. The contract will be invalidated on the same terms before February 28, 1893, if the liquidator shall protect the works, materials and build. ings, or if the corps of employes be withdrawn or the money required for monthly disbursements be It is stipulated that the buildings, withheld. materials, works and improvements will not be transferable and must be delivered in good condition to the Government if work on the canal be not resumed with adequate capital within two years. By these specifications the ground is cleared for the transfer of the property to Colombia without litigation and without indemnity, if the French company be unable to raise additional capital and to resume work on the canal before February 28, 1893. All complications with the French Government will be avoided, and President Nunez will be enabled to open negotiations with an American or an English syndicate for the completion of the canal on the basis of the payment of the Colombian national debt. The Government mortgage on the property will be virtually based upon a quit-claim deed signed by Lieutenant Wyse as the agent of the liquidator of the bankrupt company. Instead of taking possession of the work on March 3, 1892, with litigation in the courts and revolution in the air, the President will wait another year and acquire absolute ownership of the canal property without legal controversy

and without political resistance. The Panama Canal will be in the market at the end of two years, open for competitive bids from Loudon, New-York and Berlin, if the French company cannot raise \$100,000,000 for the prosecution of the work. That is a brief and compr hensive statement of the situation. If the French company can be reorganized, the Colombian Government by the new agreement obtains satisfactory guarantees for the maintenance of an adequat garrison along the line of the canal and for ample penniary compensations for its services in obtaining the expropriation of land; buildings and plantations required for the work. The Government has made a hard bargain with the bankrupt company, and its interests are protected whether the final desperate effort to revive the project under the existing management be successful or otherwise. The question of complet ing the canal now rests with French investors. in this famous ditch, will they have the heart to pledge themselves to raise \$100,660,600 more? That is a question which cannot be answered in Southern latitude. I am informed that the most ardent friends of the canal at Panama are either unwilling or unprepared to discuss it. Those who were most emphatic a year ago in declaring their faith in the ability of French investors to furnish the capital for the enterprise now either avoid the subject or content themselves with praising Dr. Nunez for his shrewd management of the negotiations with Lieutenant Wyse.

Since I have written so much in favor of th Nicaragua project in previous letters, it may no be amiss to quote some strictures upon the enterprise made by an intelligent critic whom I have met in the course of my journey. He has been over the Nicaragua route and has carefully studied it, and also has personal knowledge of all that has been done on the Isthmus. He believes that the French company will resume operations next December and will complete the canal. At the same time he frankly expresses the hope that the United States Government before assuming financial obligations for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will send enginers to the Isthmus to report upon the practicability of carrying out the French project. He has been over every inch of the ground at Nicaragua and considers it impossible to complete the canal there for less than \$150,000,000, whereas, in his judgment, the expenditure of \$100,000,000 will be sufficient at gineering work, he contends, invariably costs three times as much in the tropics as in temperate climes. The Nicaragua estimates are based, hesays, upon northern units of labor. The Ocho dam, the rock out at the divide, the series of formidable dams in the San Francisco and Deseado basins, the mud-dredging at San Carlos, and the construction of the Tola basin will cost practically, if he is to be believed, three times as much as the engineers have calculated. The expense of the work in the western or Pacific section, he maintains, has been grossly underestimated. There is no stone there of which embankments can be constructed. What rock there is will be found soft and spongy and unavailable for dams. Stone Nicaragua, and the estimates for the work in that section will be quadrupled.

This critic will not admit that the Nicaragua scheme is superior to the Panama enterprise in any respect. He considers the sanitary conditions as equally bad in the two regions, and predicts that sickness and mortality among laborers will be very great in the San Juan Valley, and especially in the Tola basin. He declines to believe that the surveys for the canal at Nicaragua have been conducted more ecientifically and thoroughly than the same work at Panama. The engineermated at one-third, one-fifth or one-tenth of the
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and not surrender control over the property until
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adjoining States, and the Government would have
to face the risks of révolutionary ontofreaks.

This was the situation when Lieutenant Wyse than the same work at Panama. The engineer-

canal for a third of the distance will be the boundary between two jealous and quarrelsome States, which cannot be induced to settle their disputes. On the Isthmus the United States Government now has undisputed control over the Panama Railway in time of insurrection, and by treaty with Colombia it already has the privilege of defending the proposed interoceanic waterway by landing marines and occupying Colon and Panama in emergencies like that of 1885. The same treaty rights which sufficed then for the protection of railway transit would be entirely adequate for the defence of the canal.

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The advocates of the Panama Canal do not make sufficient allowance for the prejudice created against their enterprise by past mismansgramen and failure. The original project of a tide-level waterway has been abandoned after the expenditures for a fraction of the work have largely exceeded the estimates for the completed canal. This is a contession on the part of the engineers and projectors that there were gross miscalculations at the outset. When they invite investors to contribute \$100,000,000 for the completion of the canal they labor under the disadvantage of appealing to a public whose credulity has been exhausted. The engineering difficulties may not be insurmountable, and the new estimates may be within the range of probability; but it will be hard to convince capitalists that miscalculations have not been repeated, that wasteful mismanagement will be averted, and that \$150,000,000 or \$180,000,000. The Nicatagua work may be largely experimental, but the enterprise has not been discredited by rockless management and wasteful expenditures. There ought to be less difficulty in raising the capital for the American work than for the completion of the French canal. If little is known about the partisans of the Panadorn of the point work about the partisans of the Panadorn of the point watch the partisans of the Panadorn of the partisans of the Panadorn of the partisans of the panadorn of the partisans of th

work than for the completion of the French canal. If little is known about the project, altogether too much is known about the other.

Another point which the partisars of the Panama Canal either overlook or underrate is the international prejudice that would be excited by the completion of an abandoded French work under American guarantee. They contend that Congress ought to send a commission of cusineers to Nicaragua and Panama to report upon the rival routes, and if the Istimus line be found upon investigation to be more economical and practicable that the principal and interest should be guaranteed to the extent of \$100.000,000, and the work finished. They ask the American Government to do what the French Government persistently refuses to do. If such a guarantee were to be given before March, 1893, the claims of the French pondhelders would have to be recognized in some way, and the compromise would largely increase the American Government's llabilities. If the work were undertaken after Colombia had acquired absolute ownership of the canal property, the French shareholders would lose every train invested. Jealonsy and resent ment would inevitably be excited if the United States Government were to intervene and convert a French failure into an American success. Other things being equal, it would be a wiser policy for the Government to lend its credit to the American enterprise than to attempt to complete the Panama Canal in which millions of the savings of French investors have been sunk.

Whether other things are cause is a difficult onestion for an impartial observer to decide in the face of conflicting evidence. The Nicaragua Canal Company has not yet undertaken those sections of the work which present the most serious engineering difficulties, and it is at least premature to conclude that the waterway are no opened for either \$100,000,000 or \$120,000,000. The diplomatic controversies between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have not been adopted; and the Clayton-Buiwer treaty has not been abrogated. Before the

MAKING MUCH OUT OF NOTHING.

A SENSATIONAL STORY ABOUT A DIAMOND ROB BERY SHOWN TO BE FALSE.

Inspector Byrnes and other police officials yester day contradicted a sensational report that burglars started the fire which was discovered in the basement of E. J. Denning & Co.'s big drygoods store, at Broad way and Ninth-st., on Friday night. According to that report burglars secreted themselves in the store before it was closed on Friday evening and stole diamonds worth \$10,000 from a safe while watchmen were pacing back and forth on the outside. Then they kindled the blaze in the basement and waited until the firemen were let into the building. The imaginative author of the report even provided a cab in waiting for the thieves to ride away in as soon as they had escaped from the store.

To reporters who made inquiries at Police Headquarters yesterday Inspector Byrnes said! "The story is ere on Friday night. One of the watchmen outside th building discovered the fire and gave the alarm. Fire men responded and were admitted to the store. men, the insurance patrol, reporters and the usual the fire. The flames were extinguished so promptly that the damage was not more than \$500. Of course there was excitement during the fire in such a place, and some unauthor 126d person may have entered the store and got out unnoticed. After the fire was out the firemen, the police and the crowd went away. Next morning, when the employes went to the store they found that a glass showcase in the middle of the first floor had been broken open. Some imitation diamond rings, said to be worth \$1,500, were missing. The presumption was that a fireman or some unau thorized person who was in the store at the time of the fire broke into the case and took the rings. ably the value of the jewelry was much less than \$1,500. An investigation is in progress, but it is certain that burglars were not in the store before the fire broke out in the basement, and no safe was opened." Mr. Deuning said later to a Tribune reporter that the jewelry missed after the fire was worth much less than \$1,500. "It was petty piliering at the most," he added, "and is scarcely worth mentioning."

THE MURDER SEEMINGLY UNPROVOKED Pernando Lágrono was placed on trial in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of killing Carlo Morro on April 10, in front of No. 311 East One-huftdred and fourth-st. Morro and another Italian named Gaetano had a fight, and Morro's wife tried to pull Lagrono, who was janitor of No her husband away. the Isthmus. He has taken pains to examine in | 311, apparently without provocation, drove a long detail the estimates of the Nicaragua work, and indice into Morro's stomach. Morro died a few hours is convinced that the figure 3 is required as a later in a hospital. One witness testified that Lagrono common multiple for every section of it. Enweapon in his pocket after the stabbling. The case will be continued to-day.

When a jury had been secured, Recorder Smyth called up a talesman named Eager, who is a superin ndent in the Park Department. The Recorder had been told that Eager would be punished by the Recorder Smyth said that it anything of the kind occurred he would have something to say to the officials.

MAY THIS TOW MEET A BETTER PATE

The training-ship Jamestown will leave the Navy Yard for Newport to-day, She will be towed up through Long Island Sound by the tug Catalpa. The last Navy tow to Seave the Navy Yard was the Galera, led by the Nina. Both vessels were stranded during for the locks and dams will have to be transported a storm at Gay Head, Vineyard Sound, on March 13 a long distance up the San Juan and across Lake and the Navy tug Triana, which went to their relief from Newport, was also stranded. Both tags were afterward floated and are being repaired for further ervice, but the Galena, which was also floated, is service, but the teniena, which was also headed, is found to be beyond repair and has been consigned to Rotten Row. Lieutenant-Commander George A. Rick-nell, who had command of the Galena, was afterward court-martialed and suspended from rank and duty on waiting-orders pay for two years; Pilot Smith, who directed the course of the Mina, has been discharged from the service; and Lieutenant-Commander Lyon, who had command of the Triana, has been acquitted of "suffering his vessel to be stranded through negli-pence."

" PRITZ" ILL WITH PNEUMONIA. Newburg, N. Y., June 11 .- J. R. Emurch the comedian, who is summering at Cornwall, is seriously ill of pneumonia. Dr. Edward G. Janewsy, of New-York, was summoned in consultation yesterday, actor is better to-day, though not yot out of danger The

SIX GREAT TRAINS FOR THE WEST SIX GREAT TEAINS FOR THE WEST Leave Pennsylvania Relivad Stations, foot of Corplandt and Destrosses ets., every day, for the West The greatest of these is the Pennsylvania Limited, leaving at 10 a.m., arriving at Chechnatt 6 MO a.m. and Chicago 9 45 next morning. The newest is the Chicago Special, leaving at 4 p. m., arriving at Chicago Special, leaving at 4 p. m., arriving at Chicago Special, leaving at 4 p. m., arriving at Chicago Special, leaving at 4 p. m., arriving at Chicago Special, eaving at 4 p. m., arriving the Chicago Special is the finest train has sleepers, dining car, smaker and passenger cosches, different complete train ever run without extra rate of fare. The Fast Line at 0 a. m., the St. Louis and Chichnatt Express at 2 p. m., the Western Express at 6:30 p. m., and the Pacific Express at 8 p. m., are all thoroughly equipped is every respect.

## DON'T.

Don't attempt to reform the world! It is a large misphere, and life is short. Don't talk politics to ladirs or dry goods to gentle-men! Good taste will indorse neither.

Don't think because you have been successful in one the rou can succeed in all! Few people succeed even

Don't delay when you feel weak, languid, run-down or deblittated! Take something to stimulate your energies

Don't be deceived into using an inferior whiskey:

Bon't be deceived into using an inferior whiskey:

Bon't be deceived into using an inferior whiskey;

Bon't

Don't let rour dealer deceive rou or impose upon you saving he has "something just as good." "something can recommend." He has an interested motive in chaserctons, and they should be distrusted.

THE COURTS.

PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT. Judge Ingrahum, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, resterday fined Peter Clancimino \$250 and committed him to the county jail for thirty days for cor tempt of court in disobeying an injunction order. Clancimino was the manager of the Clancimino Towing and Transportation Company, and an injunction was issued in the Supreme Court preventing him from tehing any action as manager of the company, he having previously been defeated as an officer of the company by the stockholders. Afterward he was put in control again by a new election, and although the injunction was still in force, he went to the office, took possession, put a new lock on the door, broke oper the desk and safe, and did other things which the injunction ordered him not to do. In his opinion Judge

Ingraham says:

"There is presented in this case a bold and defiant
disregard of the injunction order which had been confinned by the court after a full hearing. The defendant, as is usual in such cases, attempts to shield him self behind the advice of counsel, but it is inconceivable that any counsel, acting in good faith, should have given him the advice that would justify him in thus violating the express and plain provisions of the order, and it such advice were given the only effect that it would have would be to make the counsel who had deliberately advised their client to violate such provisions of an order of the court also guilty of contempt in aiding and abetting him in the act.

A STIPULATION IN THE STEWART CASE. The following stipulation was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the date of Sarah

Branagh against William P. Smith: "It is stipulated for the plaintiff by her attorney, Wifham Holt Seco with Horace Russell, attorney for the defendant, William P. Smith, that the plaintiff consents to the entry by the defendant's attorney of the name of any parties who have ever claimed or now claim any interest do rived under the will of Alexander T. Stewart in the real property in contention described in the pleadings in this action, all parties waiving any errors which might otherwise arise because of the appearance of any new party or parties herein."

The suit was brought by one of A. T. Stewart's

Irish relatives to get possession of part of his estate.

A vertict was found for the defendant, but the case has been appealed. The object of the situalation is to have ex-Judge Henry Hilton and Charles J. Clinch made defendants, as it is charged that Smith is in collusion with the Irish relatives.

RITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Barnum & Balley secured a temporary injunction from Chief Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, festraining the curyphee girls who denced in "Nero" from appearing under the management of Bolossy Kiralfy in the spectacular piece which is soon to be produced at Weehawken. Barmum & Balley say they control "Nero" and also those girls who danced in the spectacle. They believe that Bolossy Kiralfy is about to engage them to dance in Weehawken, so they secured this injunction restraining the girls from dancing anywhere except under the plaintiff's management. The case will be heard on June 17.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday judicially declared tha Captain Francis L. Norton was dead and his will was admitted to probate. Norton and his family started from New-London last November in a small lifeboat, of his own invention, to go to Toufoh, France. He has

not been heard from since.

The suit of Mrs. Annie and Miss Jennie Yeatuans against F. A. Tannehill, jr., for \$1,000 for an allege breach of contract made by the defendant to write a play for the plaintiffs, was brought to trial before Judge McCarthy in the City Court yesterday. The plaintiffs declare that Tannehill agreed to write a play for them, for which they were to pay him \$5,000. Two acts were written and the sum of \$250 was paid after the play was produced until the \$5,000 was paid. They declare that Tannehill never completed the play and thereby damaged them to the extent of \$1,600. Tannehill declares that the contract was modified after

who owned real estate worth about \$200,000, in the Fourth Ward, and bequeathed nearly all of it to his daughter Annie, who is a daughter-in-law of Police Justice Divver, was begun in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The contest is made by Daniel S. and William G. Murphy, nephews of the testator. They declare that Annie is not a lawful child of the testator and that "Blind Dan" did not see her until she was about seven years old. Pofice Justice Divver was a witness in the case yesterday. He was present when the will in question was made, but he was not a witness to ft. Mrs. Ellen Crean, the wife of a policeman. told about "Blind Dan's" queer actions before he died. The case will be continued on next Wednesday.

Surrogute Rafisom yesterday decided that the will of William C. Hurd had been altered by the testator himself. There was an erasure of a word in it by which Florence M. Collins, the testator's niece, it was alleged, was cut out of a legacy. She declared that the change had been made since her tancle died. The Surrogate decides against her. Philip J. Clarkin appeared before Judge Lawren

in the Supreme Court vesterday and had Mamle Mulli-gan with him, thus purging himself of contempt of court. Clarkin took the girl from the custody of the Sisters of St. Francis and kept her without securing an order from the court to justify his action. His

an order from the court to justify his action. His practice was irregular, and Judge Lawrence ordered him to produce the child in court or be punished for contempt. The child was recommitted to the care of the Sisters pending a decision of the question as to who shall have charge of her.

The certificate of incorporation of the Oratorio Society of New-York was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Among the managers are Charles H. Adams, Addison F. Andrews, Henry Seligman, Cleveland H. Dodge, John S. Kennedy, Henry E. Mali, Morris Reno, Walter J. Damrosch, Frank H. Damrosch, Andrew Carnegie and Marshall Ayres.

CASES ARGUED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS Saratoga, N. Y., June 11 .- In the Court of Appeals

to-day the following cases were argued: No. 47—Maggle La Manma, as administratrix, ap-cilant, agt. the National Security Life and Accident empany, respondent. No. 151—William A. Sweet against the city of gracuse, and others. The following is the day calendar for to-morrow

es. 221, 52, 56, 59, 22, 60, 61 and 65, The motion calendar for Monday, June 15, is as fol The mean distinct for addingly Julie 15, is as tol-lows: Nos. 260, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 240, 244, 247, 248, 256, 260, 263, 265, 266, 267, 263, 13, 290, 281, 282, 283, 284, 255 and 286. If neces-sary this calendar will be continued on Tuesday and until disposed of.

In the Second Division the following cases No. 342—Annie E. Lyon, appellant, agt. the Industrial School Association, respondent.
No. 280—In the matter of the application of Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner, etc. (Hodgman's

appeal).

No. 638—In the matter of the application of Huberi
O. Thompson, Commissioner, etc. (Butler's appeal).

The following is the Second Division day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 358, 158, 869, 878, 379, 889, 151-2 and 151-8.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY,

Supreme Court-General Terms-Before Van Brunt, P. J. Frott and Patterson, J. J.-Non. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 22, 27, 29, 38. 28, 29, 38.
Supreme Court-Chambers-Petpre Andrews, J.-Motlog calendar, Nos. 1 to 39, called at 1 0 clock.
Supreme Coult-Special Tehn-Part I.-Before O'Brien.
J.-Mos. 2265, 2266, 2375, 1907, 1326, 2350, 2201, 2258, 1546, 2352, 2463, 2452, 2460, 2461, 2432, 2463, 2454, 2465, 2457, 2460, 2461, Supreme Court-Special Icom-Part 11-Before Invested, J.-Kos. 2963, 1166, 2242, 2275, 1906, 2131, 1345, 131, 2370, 2448, 2446, 2427, 2429, 2450, 2451, 2422, 2424, 2425, 2420, 2451, 2429, 2450, 2451, 2427, 2429, 2450, 2451, 2427, 2429, 2450, 2451, 2427, 2429, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2458, 2460, 2451, 2452, 2458, 2460, 2451, 2452, 2458, 2458, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2458

Supreme Cours—Circuit—Part I—Before Beach, J.—Nos caleudar.

\*\*supreme Court—Circuit—Part II—Before Childs, J.—Nos 1500, 5304, 2703, 5576, 1416, 5009, 3190, 5005, 3591, 5056, 8000, 3069, 3070, 8072, 3075, 2070, 3080, 3681, 5067, 5384, 3685, 3686, 5687, 3687, 3686, 5687, 4873, 5840, 5255, 5065, 5638, 5057, 5857, 4873, 5840, 5255, 5065, 5638, 5057, 5557, 4873, 5840, 5255, 5656, 5638, 5057, 5657, 5678, 5637, 5678, 5687, 5678, 5687,

Superior Court-Special Torm-Refore McAdam, J.—
Nos. 447, 757, 806, 875, 781, 780.
Superior Court-Equity Term-Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court-Tial Term-Part I-Before Sedgwick,
C. J.—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court-Trial Torm-Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.
Common Pleas-Gueral Term-Adjourned until June 92.
Common Pleas-Special Term-Before Bischoff, J.—
Motions.

 Sag. 891, 891, 892, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 100, 897, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 809, 910, 913, 915, 915, 915, 917, 918, 920.
 Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part II-Before Pryor, J.-Cases to be sent from Part I.
 Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part III-Before Daly, C. J. Tr causes—Nos. 5141, 5162, 4925, 4810, 3501, 3252, te causes—Nos. 5141, 5162, 4925, 4810, 3501, 3252, 5, 5130, 3955, 3936, 4936, 4793, 4975, 4818, 4771, 5288, 5208, 5175, 5240, 5228, 5203, 5275, 5240, 5228, 5208, 5175, 5240, 5228, 5263, 2966, 4781, 3268, 5172, 5185, 1876, 4740, 3208, 3818, 3842, 5180, 5144, 4882, 5055, 5065, 4885, 5172, 5185, 5185, 5182, 5051, 5083, 5097, 5010, 5028, 4754, 5185, 5022, 5228, 5234, 5230, 4940, 4039, 5238, 4842, 5185, 5022, 5228, 5234, 5230, 4940, 4039, 5238, 4842, 5185, 5185, 5008, 4885, 5172, 5185, 518

City Court—Brial Term-Part IV-Adjourned until June 22. Court of Omeral Sessions—Part I-Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Wauhope Lynn—Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive. 10. inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Smyth, R., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—No. I.

Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Martine, J., and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, Nos. 1, 2.

UNION VETERANS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

JOHN H. STABIN'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EX-

free extursion to the Union veteran soldiers and sailors of the city and vicinity, and about 6,000 of them, with cir families, were glad to avail themselves of his hospitality, and exchange the stifling heat of town for the cool breezes and bright waters of the Hudson. The barnes Warren, Arthur, Sumner, Vanderbilt, Nel Blackbird, were soon filled with merry crowds. The Laura M. Starin had do board some 250 guests, whom Mr. Starfn and specially invited.

Laura M. Starin had do board some 250 guests, whom Mr. Starin had specially invited. In the absence of Mr. Starin, who had been called away by business, Captain Smith acted as his representative, while General Henry A. Barnum took general charge of the guests.

Eben's Glen Island Band, on the barge W. H. Vanderbilt, furnished music for dancing. After a twenty-mile sail up the river, the landing was made at Cahdale Park, on the east bank, below Hastings. Dinner was served on board, and opportunity given to all to ramble about the park and enjoy the magnificent view. The return was began late in the after noon, and about 7 p. m. the vessels arrived at the city. On board the Laura M. Starin were many prominent Grand Army men and others well-known in naval and military circles. Among them were General Wager Swayne, General Nicholas Day. Assistant Adjutant-General William C. Smith, Colonels George F. Hopper, A. P. Core, Joseph H. Barker, O. F. Middleton, David S. Browh, C. N. Swift, F. L. De Queralta, Rodney Smith, Treadwell and Miles: Commander W. H. Brownson, Coroner Nugeut, Com-De Queralta, Rodney Smith, Treadwell and Miles; Commander W. H. Brownson, Coroner Nugent, Commander Rockwell, of the Yantie, and Captain H. B. Seely, of the Lancaster; G. A. R. Post Commanders R. S. Hellferty, of Farragut Post, No. 75; E. J. Atldeson, of H. B. Claffin Post, No. 578; John S. Phillips,

of Cameron Post, No. 79; Frank M. Clark, of Farns-worth Post, Mt. Vernon; William McEntec, of Dahlgren Post, No. 113; T. G. Korony, of W. S. Handock Post, No. 250; B. S. Osborn, of Naval Post, No. 516; Charles G. Dobles, of James Monroe Post, No. 607; Charres G. Dous, of Santes and Theodore Gregg; Majors Burnett, L. C. Brackett, and Theodore Gregg; Caprains George W. Rand, C. R. Paul, S. M. Saunders, David Wilson, of 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y.; Hyatt, Schimmell, and J. H. DeCastro; Surgeon L. Von Wede-kind, U. S. N.; Lieutenants C. C. Conwell, R. H. Patterson, and E. P. Moore; Herman W. Thum, and

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

SEVERAL JUDGMENTS ENTERED AND A RE-CEIVER APPOINTED.

t for \$142,802 was yesterday entered against the Harlem Lighting Company, of Eightleth-st and Avenue-B, in favor of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, for materials furnished and money lent between August 27, 1888, and March 81, 1891.

Bros., bottlers of mineral waters at No. 505 East Pifteenth-st., for \$2,700 and the right, title and interest of Luke Orr in the stock and fixtures of the restaurant at No. 574 Third-ave. for \$5.

Judge McGown, of the City Court, has appointed Stephen Fell receiver for Dr. Henry Dokratt, of No. 1169 West Forty-ninth-st., on the application of Frederic De Kraft, a Judgment for \$5,205 was yesterday entered against the International Gas Company, a Kentucky corporation, with offices at No. 19 William-st., in favor of Bartlett Hayward & Co., on a note of the Metropolitan Gos Light Company of Elizabeth, N. J., which was indorsed by the International Gas Company. The latter company was orgalized about four years ago with a capital stock of \$500,000, and was promoted by Charles G. Francklyn, its president.

An attachment for \$3,029 against George B. Merritt & Co., dealers in drygoods at Kingston, N. Y., has been obtained in the Supreme Court, this city, in favor of the H. B. Claffin Company.

Judgment for \$1,060 was yesterday entered against Miss Ellia Prottor Otis, the owner of "The New-York Saturday Review," in favor of the printer, Hendrick E. Melville.

INDIANA'S ILLEGAL APPORTIONMENT. Indianapolis, June 11 .- Governor Hovey has issued his proclamation declaring the laws passed by the Legislature to be in force, but made a special exception of the Apportionment bill. He said:

This act was never presented to me as Governor of the State for my approval in the form in which it is printed in said acts. The act presented to me and which was vetoed, did not contain the county of Mouroe in Section 2 for Senatorial apportionment, nor the name of Gibson County, one Representative, in Section 3. I therefore regard said pretended published act as void and do not embrace to in this proclamation.

ANNIVERSARY AT THE HOME FOR INCURABLES The shady lawns surrounding the Home for Inmerables at Fortham were gay resterday afternoon with visitors who had come from New-York to sid in the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The celebration was begun by services in the chapel, at which addresses were made by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, General Wager Swayne, and the Rev. W. M. Smith. The superintendent, Dr. Jones, then reported that 254 patients had been in the home this year, and that the average number of inmates for the year was 175 per day. The treasurer reported that the receipts had b 850,077 36, and the expenditures \$55,453 57. I Fear's officers were all re-elected.

LUAVE OF ABSENCE FOR CAPTAIN O'KANE. A dispatch from Washington received at the Navy Yard yesterday said: "Captain O'Kane, of the Navy Yard, has been given a year's leave of absence from August 1, with permission to go abroad. The dis-patch caused some surprise, as it was first interpreted that it referred to Captain Theodore F. Kane, who recently relieved Captain Joseph N. Miller as executive officer of the yard. It was learned, however, that it had reference to Capitaln James O'gane, who was re-cently detached from command of the cruiser Boston at Norfolk.

THE MAYOR HAS NONE SUCH IN STOCK. A scion of Southern chivalry has addressed a quec letter to Mayor Grant, which reached the City Hall yesterday. It was signed "B. D. Merritt," and reads

State of Mississippi, Green Co., June 4, 1801.

To the Mayre of New-York Citty:

I am verry desirous to no if you have early such a thing as a gold or silver mettle rod or enything simular to it. If so, Phase let me no it de soon as Possible and the Price of it, and i will Pay for it if it will doo the wirk all right.

Secretary Speer wrote to Mr. Merritt that the Mayor's stock of "mettle rods" had been exhousted during the last compaign.

A DREAMING PIBEMAN'S LEAP.

Gustave Nagle, a fireman, of Eughie Company No. 25, in Fifth-st, had a bad fall in the company's quar-ters carly yesterday morning. He was asleep in his cot on the second floor of the engine-house, when a noise made by one of the horses on the ground-floor and made a dive for the shiring-pole close at hand. five years old. Mrs. Fox's husband was hilled by a Missing the pole, he fell to the floor below. His spine train about four years are



A lone hand is a weak one, when it comes to scouring and scrubbing. With Pearline, it can do the work of three or four handseasier, cheaper, and better. The finer your laces and linens, the finer is Pearline for washing them. Nothing takes out dirt so quickly; nothing takes its place when it has been once tried. Beware of imitations, 234 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

was injured by the fall, and he was sent to Bellevus

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

FULL TEXT OF SECRETARY FOSTER'S LETTER.

HE EXPLAINS THE VALUE OF THIS BRANCH OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

interested in the present controversy over the duties of Special Treasury Agents that only portions of the letter sent by Secretary Foster to Mr. Thurber were given to the public. Friends of the Secretary declare that this was hardly fuir treatment, and publication of the full text of this letter has been requested. Here it is:

or the revenue. There can be no doubt, I think, that in the aggregate the result of their services is a saving, directly and Indirectly, to the Treasury of many millions of dollars annually.

Under the present organization of the Special Agents Service they are twenty-eight in number, and are assigned to duty at various points throughout the country, principally at the more important ports. By the terms of the law under which they are employed, act of May 12, 1870, re-enacted as Section 2.949, Revised Statutes, they are required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the books, papers and accounts of Collectors and other officers of the customs, and to be employed generally under the direction of the secretary in the prevention and detection of fraids on the customs revenue. They must be familiar with the customs revenue. They must be familiar with the customs revenue. They must be familiar with the customs from a diding the Secretary in supervising the transaction of business relating to the revenue from customs. They exercise no authority over Collectors of customs, but it is their duty to advise with and instruct all customs officials whenever necessary. They are required to bring to the notice of the local customs officials such frauds, abuses, irregularities or other defects as they may discover, and do not interfere with the regular transaction of customs business by Collectors and other local officers.

The inspection of customs business at the several ports made at irregular intervals by the Special Agents is of great value in securing correct, uniform and orderly methods of business, and is indispensably necessary to aid the Secretary in controlling the expenses for collecting the revenue from customs.

At such ports as New York, Boston and Philadelphia much of the time of the Special Agents is occupied in investigating irregular practices in the importation of merchandise under which frands on the revenue from customs.

lent between August 27, 1858, and hard to be a both concerns occupy the same buildings and groceless of connected, Abram C. Bernheim being the secretary of both companies. The Harlem Lighting Company was incorporated November 4, 1886, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was afterward increased to \$250,000. The annual report filed January 13 last said the debts did not exceed \$188,000. Lowis Gothold was the president.

The sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title and interest of August Weymann, and Phillippena Weymann, as administratrix, in the assets of Weymann and administration of the custom laws. Several of my predecessors have testified their appreciation of the services of these officers unbmitted to me since I entered upon my official duties here to justify the opinion that they are invaluable auxiliaries in the efficient administration of the custom laws. Several of my predecessors have testified their appreciation of the services of these officers by assigning them to important and delicate duties, requiring the exercise of sound

predecessors have testified their appreciation of the services of these officers by assigning them to important and defeate duries, requiring the exercise of sound discretion, integrity and exceptional ability, and in a number of instances, by reason of the capacity shown, they have been advanced to positions among the most important in this Department. They are not detectives in the sense in which that term is ordinarily used, as is sometimes assumed, but are employed upon the same class of inspection date as employed upon the same class of inspection date as employed upon the same class of inspection date as employed upon the same class of the Government. All railways and other great corporations find it necessary to have shilled and able men to inspect the details of the work of their employes, in order to correct abuses and secure faithful and efficient service, and it is this class of work upon which the Special Agents are chiefly employed in the customs establishment.

In reply to the inquiry as to the cost of the service and the results of the work done, so far as it can be shown by figures, I have to say as follows:

For salaries and travelling expenses for five years ended June 30, 1890, there was expended #281,410 67.

There was paid into the Treasury during the same period as a direct result of the work of said oillors the sum of \$2,133,830 04.

The indirect result of their babors cannot be stated; but it is safe to say that a much larger sum than that mentioned has been secured to the Treasury by means of increased values growing out of investigations by them.

CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary.

ENLARGING A GREAT STORE.

The old and popular drygoods firm of Le Boutillies Brothers, of Twenty-third st., are making additions to their big store which will nearly couble the present floor-space of the building. The additions are on that rwenty-second st. front. As the alterations must be completed within a given time, the firm proposes to bring all their present departments within the narrow-est bounds possible, that the workmen may have all the room they need. This will necessitate a clearing out of a great amount of stock, and to effect this prices have been reduced to a point that will be sure to attract the attention of buyers everywhere.

attract the attention of buyers everywhere.

The store, when completed, will be one of the finest in the City. The immense floor will be abundantly lighted throughout, and the most approved accommodations will be provided for the comfort and convenience of customers. These increased facilities will be welcomed by many shoppers, with whom the store of Le Boutfiller Brothers has long been a favories. The advantageous European connections of the house caable them to offer foreign-made goods especially at prices not otherwise possible.

PREDICTING GREAT BUSINESS ACTIVITY. Charles Counselman, of Counselman & Day, the well-

known Chicago Roard of Trade house, has bought a seat in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Counselman does not intend to be in New-York oftener than usual, but, as he told a friend: "I want to feel when I am here that I can drop in at the Exchange and buy or sell a few hundred shares of stock." He speaks enthusiastically as to the prospects of the crops West and says that when the timidity created by the exports of gold has worn off there will be a tremendous business activity all over the security.

RESCUING HIS THIRTY-SEVENTH MAN. As the American ship Manuel Llaguna, outward bound for Sun Francisco, was passing Governor's Island yester-day morning Francis Degan, a satior, fell overboard. He was rescued by Thomas Brealin, a Battery boatman, who was out in his boat and saw the accident. The salier was placed back on board the ship. This makes thirty-seven men whom Breelin has rescued from drowning.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR MUSSELL. Boston, June 11.-Governor Russell to-day nominated

Judge James M. Barker, of the Superior Court, to fid the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice William Allen. Judge Barker is a Republican in politics. The Governor appointed these Rapid Transit Commissioners: John Quincy Adams, of Quincy; Chester W. Kingsley, of Cambridge, and Op-

TWO WOMEN KILLED BY A TRAIN. Utlea, N. Y., June 11 .- A dispatch from Randolph, this State, says that a best train on the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad this morning struck ator A. G. Dow, of that place, and Mrs. George Fox-Mrs. Dow was instantly killed and Mrs. Fex injured so startled him. He dreamed of an alarm of fire, and without getting fairly awake he sprang from his cot badly that she cannot live. Mrs. Dow was about sixty-